

1963

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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over 600,000 people who live in the El Paso-Ciudad Juarez area.

Of the four States of the United States bordering Mexico, the State of Texas has the longest portion of boundary and the most extensive system of commercial, cultural, and other relations with Mexico. Amiable relations with Mexico and economic and political stability and growth in Mexico are of paramount importance to Texas. Texas will be a principal beneficiary of the improved attitude in Mexico resulting from a satisfactory settlement.

For the country as a whole, the Chamizal dispute as an emotional issue in Mexico, which distorts what otherwise might be a favorable view of the United States, would be resolved.

All this must not obscure the advantage of an example to the entire world of a large country settling a significant territorial dispute with a smaller country in a spirit of the sincerest good will.

I would not wish to appear to underestimate the cost of this settlement. More than 3,000 people in El Paso will have to be moved from their homes and businesses with attendant economic and social problems. In the end it may cost more than \$20 million, depending on the decisions the Congress makes on several major domestic aspects of the proposal. In the several attempts at settlement in recent years, each successive proposal would have involved more people and have cost more money than the previous proposal. Any further attempts must be expected to follow this pattern. This is the first time the Government of Mexico has agreed to terms that this Government could accept. I believe we should incur this cost, because the charge against us for not having abided by the award is grave, and the settlement proposed is fair both to our neighbor and to ourselves.

I strongly recommended that the Senate of the United States advise and consent to the ratification of the Convention as promptly as practicable and in the course of this year if at all possible.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 7, 1963.

#### AUTHORITY FOR PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR TO STAFF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE DURING CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4955

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the course of Senate consideration of (H.R. 4955) an act to strengthen and improve the quality of vocational education and to expand the vocational education opportunities in the Nation, that all professional staff members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, both majority and minority, be permitted on the floor for the purpose of aiding Senators participating in the debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PERSECUTION BY SOVIET UNION OF PERSONS BECAUSE OF THEIR RELIGION—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF RESOLUTION

Under authority of the order of the Senate of September 25, 1963, the names of Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. McGEE, and Mr. MILLER were added as additional cosponsors of the resolution (S. Res. 204) condemning persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion, submitted by Mr. RIBICOFF (for himself and other Senators) on September 25, 1963.

#### REMOVAL OF LIMITATIONS ON DEDUCTIONS FOR EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES BY MINING INDUSTRY—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF AMENDMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of October 1, 1963, the name of Mr. McGOVERN was added as an additional cosponsor of amendment No. 204, intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 8363) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce individual and corporate income taxes, to make certain structural changes with respect to the income tax, and for other purposes; submitted by Mr. GRUENING (for himself and other Senators) on October 1, 1963.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS BY SENATE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE ARTS

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, with great pleasure I wish to announce to the Senate that from Monday, October 28, through Thursday, October 31, hearings will be held by the Senate Special Subcommittee on the Arts, which the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, has just reconstituted under my chairmanship.

The subcommittee will consider S. 1316, sponsored by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], and S. 165, sponsored by the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

At this time I would like to pay special tribute to both Senators; for I believe that this legislation is the most significant and meaningful in the arts field which the Senate has ever had the opportunity of considering.

In view of the importance to our Nation of our cultural resources, I look forward to these hearings as a means of enabling us to increase our awareness and understanding of the appropriateness of legislation to enhance the growth and development of artistic achievement in the United States.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 13. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain land situated in the State of Arkansas to the city of Fayetteville, Ark.;

S. 453. An act to change the name of the Memphis lock and dam on the Tombigbee River near Aliceville, Ala.

S. 743. An act to furnish to the Padre Junipero Serra 250th Anniversary Association medals in commemoration of this 250th anniversary of his birth;

S. 812. An act to provide for the release of restrictions and reservations on certain real property heretofore conveyed to the State of Arkansas by the United States of America;

S. 814. An act to amend section 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended;

S. 1125. An act to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the admission of Nevada to statehood;

S. 1936. An act authorizing the State of Rhode Island or its instrumentality to maintain, repair, and operate the bridge across Mount Hope Bay subject to the terms and conditions of the act approved March 23, 1906; and

S. 1994. An act to authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period, of certain waterfowl feathers and down from the national stockpile.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 242) to amend section 1820 of title 38 of the United States Code to provide for waiver of indebtedness to the United States in certain cases arising out of default on loans guaranteed or made by the Veterans' Administration.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. COOPER:

Transcript of "On the Record" interview of David Broder, with former President Eisenhower, entitled "The Eisenhower Perspective on 1963," published in the Washington Sunday Star of October 6, 1963.

By Mr. BAYH:

Editorial entitled "Burns Ditch-Indiana Port," broadcast over WANE-TV and WANE radio, in Fort Wayne, Ind., on September 26, 1963.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota:

Resolution adopted by five Northwest State farmers union presidents, relating to wheat sales to Communist-bloc nations.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Sermon entitled "No Other Gods," delivered by Dr. Pierce E. Cook, pastor of Buncombe Street Methodist Church in Greenville, S.C., on July 7, 1963.

Column entitled "Shall American Taxpayers Subsidize Communism?", written by Thurman Sensing; and newsletter dated October 7, 1963, published by Senator THURMOND, entitled "Two Wrongs Don't Make a Right."

Sermon entitled "The Problem of Equality," delivered by Dr. Walter R. Courtenay, First Presbyterian Church, Franklin, Nashville, Tenn., on September 15, 1963.

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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

October 7

PROGRESS IN SCHOOL  
DESEGREGATION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, 18 school semesters have passed since the Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation in public schools is illegal and a denial of rights guaranteed by the Constitution. According to the report of the Southern Education Reporting Service quoted in a Saturday Review article, slightly more than a third of the biracial school districts that had previously been segregated have now been desegregated. Two-thirds remain segregated, 9 years later. This is a discouraging use of time. It is an even more discouraging use of the educational process which we know to be so vital to the health and growth of our Nation. It is a strong argument for the need by this Congress to pass legislation that will speed up this wasteful delay. At the rate we are now going, it may be two or three generations before we will have a truly democratic public school system. There is, however, Mr. President, some small encouragement in this report; we should all be thankful for it; 119 of the 140 districts that desegregated this fall did so voluntarily. Perhaps more important, the report notes that in those schools that have previously desegregated more Negro students are in attendance, indicating a decline in token actions by the local boards. All of these local boards that are now moving ahead on their own are to be commended and supported. They hasten the day when we shall have this problem behind us.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this article from the September 21, 1963, issue of the Saturday Review be inserted in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

## WHILE SCHOOL KEEPS

School desegregation in the South moved a trifle faster this fall as 140 school districts dropped racial barriers for the first time. This is the largest number to desegregate in any year since 1956, according to the Southern School News, official publication of the Southern Education Reporting Service. The pace of change is still slow, but appears more clearly inexorable even to the most reluctant Southerner. Districts were desegregated in Alabama and South Carolina for the first time—leaving Mississippi as the only State with its public elementary and secondary schools wholly segregated. And, in other States, desegregation is moving into "hard core" areas of racial sentiment without apparent difficulty.

There are 6,197 school districts in the 17-State Southern and border-State region. Of these, about half (3,053) are biracial—having both Negro and white pupils. About 87 percent of the biracial districts (1,119) have desegregated. But a far smaller percentage of Negro children in these districts is actually in schools with white children.

It may be encouraging that 119 of the 140 districts that desegregated this fall did so voluntarily; only 21 were under court order.

Voluntary desegregation does not mean, of course, that a community is willing to drop racial bars any further than necessary. As court cases have gradually eliminated the possibilities for evasion of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision, the more sophisticated opponents of desegregation have recognized that change is inevitable. They have also seen that communities that indulged in an

emotional, last-ditch massive resistance fight to avoid integration finally had to submit to a court-ordered desegregation plan that often went further and faster than court-approved plans developed by the communities themselves. Therefore, voluntary desegregation has become one means by which local communities can control the pace of change and limit the degree to which racial barriers are lowered.

An instructive analysis of the means that have been proposed to control and limit desegregation is contained in a 28-page pamphlet published jointly by the Southern Regional Council (6 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta 3, Ga.) and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.). Titled "Token Desegregation and Beyond," by J. Kenneth Morland, professor of sociology, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., the pamphlet describes the various methods used to slow desegregation, the developing attitudes of Federal courts toward these methods, the costs of desegregation, and one point of view on what the future holds. Copies are available from either of the sponsoring organizations for 50 cents.

Desegregation poses enormous problems—both educational and social—for Negroes and whites alike. And each State is meeting the challenge of change in its own way, within its own cultural traditions. Alabama and Mississippi have been the scenes of bitter violence in the course of the last year as Negroes sought to achieve, in fact, the equality of opportunity that was so dearly won in theory a hundred years ago. But South Carolina, despite its Deep South traditions, has quietly enrolled 11 Negro children in the elementary and secondary schools of Charleston, just as it last year enrolled the first Negro in the State college at Clemson. The men who influence State policy there will allow desegregation to proceed not one whit faster than necessity demands. But neither are they likely to countenance the barbarism of violence.

Change is bound to be slow in many parts of the South. But it may be hopeful that voluntary desegregation is becoming the rule rather than the exception in some areas of the South, whatever the motivation for it, because in almost every case to date, once Negroes have been admitted to white schools, the number admitted has increased year by year.

Status of southern school desegregation as of Sept. 1, 1963

State	Total districts	Number biracial	Desegregating this fall			Previously desegregated	Total desegregated
			Number of districts	Voluntary	Court ordered		
Alabama.....	114	114	4	0	4	0	4
Arkansas.....	416	228	1	1	0	12	13
Delaware.....	87	87	0	0	0	87	87
District of Columbia.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Florida.....	67	67	5	3	2	10	15
Georgia.....	198	182	3	2	1	1	4
Kentucky.....	205	166	16	14	2	149	165
Louisiana.....	67	67	1	0	1	1	2
Maryland.....	24	23	0	0	0	23	23
Mississippi.....	150	150	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri.....	1,607	213	0	0	0	1,203	1,203
North Carolina.....	173	173	21	21	0	18	39
Oklahoma.....	1,180	241	0	0	0	196	196
South Carolina.....	108	108	1	0	1	0	1
Tennessee.....	154	143	10	10	0	28	38
Texas.....	1,461	919	58	46	9	177	232
Virginia.....	130	128	23	22	1	32	55
West Virginia.....	55	43	0	0	0	43	43
Total.....	6,197	3,053	140	119	21	979	1,119

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

Source: Southern Education Reporting Service.

## THE SALE OF WHEAT TO RUSSIA

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in the past week I received a letter from the president of the Minnesota Farmers Union, Mr. Edwin Christianson. He had called me on the telephone to discuss some matters of legislation pending before us on the calendar, such as the dairy bill and the extension of the soil bank provision. He also discussed with me the pending decision on the sale of wheat to the Soviet Union and other Iron Curtain countries. That is a decision which has not yet been made, but which I hope will be made, and which I recommend and encourage to be made.

The letter I have received reads, in part, as follows:

In line with our telephone conversation this morning, I am enclosing a copy of the statement by the Farmers Union presidents of the Northwest States relative to the sale of wheat to Russia.

As you suggested, I mailed a copy of the statement to the Senators of the Northwest States, to Secretary Freeman, and to Assistant Secretary Fred Dutton.

We feel that the U.S. trade with Communist-bloc nations deserves to be reexamined in the light of the fact that Russia is now a signatory to the International Wheat Agreement.

Soviet Russia has usually been an exporting nation and, at some time in the future, may again be exporting wheat. Perhaps this factor should be considered in the negotiations with Russia at the present time.

I am mailing you the memorandum on the other item I mentioned to you, under separate cover.

The statement reads as follows:

STATEMENT REGARDING WHEAT SALES TO COMMUNIST BLOC NATIONS MADE JOINTLY BY THE FIVE NORTHWEST STATE FARMERS UNION PRESIDENTS, EDWIN SMITH OF NORTH DAKOTA, LEONARD KENTFIELD OF MONTANA, EDWIN CHRISTIANSON OF MINNESOTA, BEN RADCLIFFE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, AND GILBERT J. RODE OF WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 1, 1963

We believe that since Soviet Russia has become a signatory to the International Wheat Agreement beginning with the 1963 crop year, that it is reasonable to explore the possibilities of a sale of American wheat for dollars or for gold.

The International Wheat Agreement has been in force since 1949 and, up to this time,